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JOURNAL LIGHTS
By FRANK BURKE

BUSINESS MEN
WHO APPRECIATE PATRONAGE OF UNION MEN AND WOMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES ADVERTISE IN ORGANIZED LABORS' OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER.

EAST BAY LABOR JOURNAL

THE ONLY OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF ORGANIZED LABOR IN ALAMEDA COUNTY

OWNED, CONTROLLED AND PUBLISHED BY

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL OF ALAMEDA COUNTY AND BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL OF ALAMEDA COUNTY

UNION MEN
OF ALAMEDA COUNTY EARN SIX MILLION DOLLARS MONTHLY AND ARE SPENDING THEIR UNION WAGES AT HOME WITH FRIENDS OF LABOR.

VOLUME X. NUMBER 36. OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1936 SINGLE COPIES FIVE CENTS

Non-Partisan League For Roosevelt—

Workers in 92 crafts and trades and officials of 47 international unions, have joined labor's non-partisan league to date, pledging their united support to the league's single objective for 1936, the re-election of President Roosevelt.

Three international unions, the amalgamated clothing workers of America, the international alliance of theatrical stage employees and motion picture machine operators and the cap and millinery workers' international union, have voted public resolutions as a unit, pledging their organization membership to the league's 1936 plank.

Every holder of a membership card in labor's non-partisan league is pledged to vote for President Roosevelt this November. Labor realizes that it has a real friend in the White House now, and intends to keep him there.

Meanwhile as tabulations of the membership roster progress, results show a pronounced spreading geographically as well as numerically. Every state in the union including the Canal zone and the territory of Hawaii are represented.

Slaughter Still Goes On—

Every fifteen minutes of every day and night of every year, on the average, an auto accident kills someone somewhere in the United States. The nation is conscious of this waste of lives, far worse than war and active groups are trying, trying incessantly to end it.

But the slaughter goes on.

National safety councils, state councils, county and city and district safety councils work with the one purpose of ending it. State and city police and traffic courts and highway engineers work to end it. Newspapers and schools and civic groups and clubs work more or less actively to end it.

But still, on our highways, the slaughter goes on.

There is only one answer. No organized effort, no ceaseless campaigning, no strict enforcement alone can end it. The slaughter will end when each individual motorist in his own mind realizes his responsibility at the wheel of an auto. It will end then, and only then.

Drive carefully. You may be next!

More Vehicles and Money for California—

California registrations for all types of vehicles have just established a new all-time record on July 10 for the first six months of the year, exceeding the total registrations of 1935. Compared with the first six months of 1935, 168,200 more automobiles, trucks and trailers have just been registered this year and the fees for this period were over a million dollars more than for the same period last year.

This new record established in six months' time ranks California equal in registrations to thirteen adjoining western states, including Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska.

191,275 out of state vehicles have purchased California plates this year. This tremendous increase on new applicants from other states represents one of the top ranking industries in California as a source of new revenue each year and 1936 definitely proves that California has maintained its leadership as the favorite state in the union attracting new residents. New wealth amounting to $40,000,000 is represented by these foreign vehicles. Fees for registration of out of state automobiles and trucks amounting to over a million dollars represent a tremendous increase over any previous year.

Who's A Liar?—

Americans, according to the British, are supposed to lack the poise of Englishmen. Let's look at the record, as the saying goes. Last week a couple of incidents, one here and one in London, occurred concerning the word "liar." Father Coughlin apologized publicly for having referred to the president with that blunt term. Undoubtedly he thought Americans would consider such the proper course, or he wouldn't have done it. In the British house of commons last week one member called Home Secretary Sir John Simon a liar. But they didn't stop there. Another shouted, "That lying scoundrel! That dirty little rat!" Which is not exactly what you could call poise. And in Britain they don't apologize.

Speaks in Germany—

Colonel Charles Lindbergh, visiting Germany, speaks a word for peace. The deadliness of newly-developed aerial warfare has made a new security of "intelligence and not force" imperative, he says. The Germans madly arming for war must have been almost audible to those at the luncheon meeting which Lindbergh addressed. It is said Lindbergh will meet Hitler before leaving Germany. The meeting should be an interesting study in contrast of characters.

TWO FIRMS REMOVED BY PAINTERS' UNION

Paint Companies Sign Agreement With Local No. 127

Painters' Union, Local No. 127 has officially notified the Building Trades Council the firms of W. L. Stein and Van Heerden Painting company have signed the agreement of their union and asked the removal of these firms from the "We Don't Patronize" list.

Complying with the painters request the council removed the two firms from the "unfair" list and has requested its members and friends to give all support possible to the above mentioned painting contractors.

Independents Join Steel Drive As Break From Company Unions Grows

Associated Employes of South Works Carnegie Plant Vote To Affiliate With Amalgamated Association; Employe Representatives For Unionism

The steel organizing drive in the Chicago district scored its first notable success, when the associated employes of the south works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel corporation voted unanimously at an enthusiastic meeting to affiliate with the amalgamated association of iron, steel and tin workers.

The associated employes represent some 3,000 members who formed an independent organization as a breakaway from the company union.

Their action in joining up with the organizing drive of the committee for industrial organization illustrates the trend in steel company unions toward independent labor organization.

Not only has this taken the form of independent unions in a number of cases, but also of union agitation for labor demands within the company unions themselves.

In the company union at the south works, employing about 13,000 workers, 20 representatives were elected pledged to ask for a 25 per cent wage increase, paid vacations for all and recognition of the independent union.

A committee of these representatives recently adopted a statement approving the C. I. O. drive and pointing out the weaknesses of company unionism.

Cleaners and Pressers' Union Place Rex Plant on "Don't Patronize" List

On Wednesday morning, July 29th, 1936, the cleaners, dyers and pressers' union through their business representative, James H. Doyle, called a strike at the wholesale cleaning plant, in the east bay district, known as the Rex.

The strike is the result of failure on the part of the employer in the Rex cleaning and dyeing plant to live up to promises made in March of this year. The contract with the cleaners, dyers and pressers' union and the wholesale plant owners expired on March 19, 1936. Previous to its expiration notice was given to the firms that a new contract was being drawn up and that the union would submit the same for their approval. A meeting was called at which time the Rex plant was represented and a discussion on the wage question took place. At the meeting United States Labor Commissioner Walter G. Mathewson and William A. Spooner, secretary of the Central Labor Council of Alameda county were present, and after much discussion a plan was finally agreed upon under which the wholesale firms agreed to attempt to put into operation in Alameda county a code of fair trade practice, and the union agreed to an extension of the then existing contract over a period of 120 days.

The wholesale firms after several meetings dropped the entire matter, and no further attempts were made to stabilize the conditions in the industry. As a result the workers' wages and working conditions have been placed in jeopardy, and the time was fast approaching for the termination of the 120-day extension of time.

The cleaners, dyers and pressers' union presented on July 13th, a new contract for the consideration and approval of the wholesale cleaners. The answer to the said contract was returnable on July 20th. Since that time the business representative has visited the Rex plant and discussed with the owner the terms and conditions of the contract, but could get no consideration from him concerning what his action would be. At a meeting held on Wednesday, July 22nd, the union instructed the business representative to demand from the wholesale firm the contract be signed or a walkout would take place. Further negotiations were held with the employer, and finally on Wednesday, July 29th, action was taken against the above mentioned firm.

At the present time three firms are operating 100 per cent union under agreement with the cleaners, dyers and pressers' union. They are the Associated cleaners, the Co-operative cleaners, and the Independent cleaners. The action on all other plants is dependent on negotiations which are being held.

Organized labor is requested to demand the union card from all neighborhood cleaners before leaving any clothing to be cleaned. Members of organized labor, remember that there are no union cleaning plants in either the retail or wholesale cleaning business other than the Associated cleaners, the Co-operative cleaners, and the Independent cleaners.

Information will be freely given as to the fair and unfair concerns by calling LAkeside 7985.

Wagner Act Held Valid In Decision Of Circuit Court

Opinion Declares Congress Has Ample Power to Protect Interstate Workers

The constitutionality of the Wagner-Connery labor relations act was sustained in every particular in a unanimous decision of the United States court of appeals for the southern district of New York. The finding is of far-reaching importance, since this was the first time an appeal court had ruled directly on the validity of the law.

The three judges declared that congress had ample power to enact legislation protecting workers in interstate industries in their right to organize, and ordered the Associated Press to reinstate with back pay a former employe who had been discharged for joining the American newspaper guild, a union of editorial workers.

Labor's Drive for Paid Vacations Wins 2 Firms

Efforts of employers to reduce the element of unrest prevailing among many groups of workers are again revealed in the adoption of vacations with pay as part of their labor policy by the Sherwin-Williams company, the largest paint and varnish manufacturers in the world, and by the Stewart-Warner corporation and subsidiaries.

Under the Sherwin-Williams plan all hourly wage employes will be given paid vacations under the same conditions as the clerical employes. This means that all employes who have been on the company's payroll for a year will receive a week's vacation with pay. Those with five years' service will receive two weeks' vacation with pay.

The Stewart-Warner scheme awards a week's vacation with pay to factory employes who have been with the company for one year or more.

Steel Erectors, Engineers Sign Agreement Here

F. A. Lawrence, business representative of Engineers' Union, Local 59, reports that the steel erecting contractors of San Francisco and Oakland have signed the agreement with the union.

The new agreement calls for a wage scale of $1.50 per hour on the 40-hour week basis. President H. T. Peterson and F. A. Lawrence signed the agreement for the union.

Approximately 30 contractors on both sides of the bay signed up with the union, Lawrence said.

Attention, Secretaries!

All secretaries of labor unions are requested to send in the names of their officers, place of meetings and meeting dates to the East Bay Labor Journal.

The Journal will publish its annual labor day edition September 4, 1936, and a listing of the various unions must appear in this issue.

Please comply with this request at once—it is important.

Signed,
THE EDITOR.

Trades Council Elects Officers

Building Trades Council In Regular Election at Local Labor Temple

The Building Trades Council of Alameda county elected its officers for the ensuing term at a regular meeting held Tuesday evening in the labor temple.

J. H. Quinn, president was re-elected for his seventh consecutive



JAMES H. QUINN
President
Building Trades Council

term without opposition as was Samuel J. Donohue, vice president for the past two years.

Charles R. Gurney, another old timer in the local labor movement, received the majority vote over his opponent L. J. French. Gurney at one time was business representative of the trades council, but for the past three years has not been active in labor circles except as secretary-treasurer of the local council.

In a surprise vote John Reynolds, business representative of Lathers' Union, Local No. 88 defeated W. W. Paterson for the office of business representative.

Other officers elected were:

For trustees, E. Rhue, C. D. Gibbon, M. Conley, C. O. Jackson and O. Straube. Organizing comittee, W. B. Risley, Harry Robinson, A. J. Barrette, H. M. Clarke and F. A. Lawrence. Law and legislative committee, C. D. Gibbon, C. Tobey, Don Witt, W. H. Tyrrell and W. B. Risley. Franternal delegate to Central Labor Council, T. J. Roberts. Sergeant-at-arms, Chas. Latimer.

Installation of officers will be held next Tuesday evening.

Summer School To Hear Miller At U. C. Sunday

"Craft vs. Industrial Unionism" to Be Discussed at Open Session

The Western Summer school for workers, sponsored by the Workers' Education Bureau of America, California State Federation of Labor, state department of education, and the extension division of the University of California invites members of union labor and others to attend the one day labor institute to be conducted at the Pacific School of religion, Scenic way, north of the University of California campus, Berkeley, this Sunday.

It is the purpose of this institute to discuss impartially and free from prejudice "craft vs. industrial unionism."

There will be two sessions Sunday, one at 10 a. m., the other at 2 p. m. Spencer Miller, Jr., secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of the American Federation of Labor, will open the morning session with an address, "the background of craft and industrial unionism in America." The afternoon session will be devoted to a presentation of both craft and industrial organization.

Workers and friends are invited; no charge for admission.

Schowalter Takes Over Buffet in East Oakland

Paul Schowalter, past business representative of bartenders' union here, is now managing Tatum's buffet and cabaret, 3962 E. 14th street, Oakland.

Schowalter is well-known among union labor organizations and invites his many friends to visit his place of business when in the east Oakland district.

A Stadium for Oakland.

Boycott Against Scammell Unfair Homes Continues

Refuses to Employ Union Mechanics; Pays Low Wages on Fruitvale Avenue Jobs

One contractor who strictly refuses to employ union building trades mechanics is J. W. Scammell, builder on Fruitvale avenue, Oakland.

Mr. Scammell has under construction a large number of small homes; these homes are being constructed under conditions that are deplorable, wage scales are low and long hours are in force on the job, reports say.

Wages for carpenters are about half the union scale, plumbers, electricians, plasterers, lathers and laborers are paid at a low rate also. Many homes are completed and are up for sale; these homes like those under construction were built strictly non-union and should not be purchased by union members or friends of the union workers.

J. W. Scammell, union officials say, pays less to his employes than any other builder in Alameda county yet when his homes are for sale his prices are high, receiving a high profit while his employes labor hard for a meager wage.

When in the market for a home, and this applies to all readers of the Journal, do not purchase from J. W. Scammell. He is listed on organized labor's "We Don't Patronize" list and does not deserve the support of union workers or friends.

Eating Japanese Packed Clams Is Cause of Deaths

Local Health Authorities Making Investigation of Japanese Canned Clams

Four lives were taken last week from poison found in canned clams labeled "packed in Japan."

Time and again union labor has warned the public of the made in Japan goods and the many reasons why "the American public should patronize only American packed and American made goods." With the death of four Stockton residents, union labor's prediction has come true; Japan cannot offer the high quality of food products nor can it compete with the high quality of workmanship the American workmen produce.

Oakland and Alameda county health authorities are making an investigation of the "Japanese packed" clams numbered H-35-4 on top of the can. The investigation is being made to prevent a recurrence of the Stockton poisoning.

Sheriff's Office Again Criticized

Driver Holds Secret Session On Investigation, Union Officials Say

Last week Sheriff M. B. Driver of Alameda county was asked to make an investigation of the alleged brutality of his deputy sheriffs at the Hudson Lumber company, San Leandro.

Strike conditions prevail at the Hudson plant and deputy sheriffs "gassed and slugged" members of local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor one day last week; to this the Central Labor and Building Trades Councils demanded an investigation, and according to union officials, the investigation was carried out in "secret" session by Sheriff Driver during the past week.

Workers were asked to answer questions, behind closed doors at the sheriff's office, union heads say, without advice of attorney. Questions asked, according to the reports were, now as to "who threw the gas bombs," or "why innocent workers" were attacked by the deputies? The questions were all pertaining as to "who threw the rock that hit the sheriff in the eye?"

Labor did not ask the sheriff to make an investigation to uncover a criminal . . . labor demands an investigation in the open . . . to answer this question. Why, Mr. Driver, do you allow your deputy sheriffs to beat up innocent people?

It is hoped that another impartial investigation will be made by Mr. Driver in the near future.

A. F. of L. Trial Rules for Industrial Organization Committee Cited by Green

Executive Council Establishes Procedure in Cases Where a National or International Union Is Charged with "Breach of the Contractual Obligation"

The procedure will be used by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in considering the charges made by John P. Frey, president of the American Federation of Labor Metal Trades Department, against the committee for industrial organization was set forth in a letter sent by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., to the leaders of the committee.

The charges, filed against the "committee for industrial organization and its officers" and the 12 participating unions, asserted that the C. I. O. is a "dual organization functioning within the A. F. of L. and is undertaking "to determine questions of jurisdiction and to make decisions which are in direct conflict with those of the executive council and conventions of the American Federation of Labor," and that the acts of the C. I. O. "constitute rebellion against the administrative organization policies adopted by a majority vote of the duly accredited delegates" to the 1935 convention of the federation. The charges also stated that the organizations which participated in the formation of the committee and now hold membership in it "are engaged in fostering, maintaining and supporting" a dual movement and of fomenting insurrection within the American Federation of Labor.

A. F. of L. Constitution Cited

The letter sent out by Mr. Green declared that the unions were being summoned to a hearing in accordance with rules adopted by the executive council pursuant to Article IX, section 8, of the American Federation of Labor constitution, which is as follows:

"The executive council shall have power to make the rules to govern matters not in conflict with this constitution, or the constitution of affiliated unions, and shall report accordingly to the federation."

Text of Green's Letter

The following is the text of the letter sent by Mr. Green to John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O. and president of the United Mine Workers of America. Similar letters were sent to other C. I. O. leaders:

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"By direction of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, I herewith transmit to you a copy of charges which were presented to it on July 15 by John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

"You may take notice that these charges were filed against you and the United Mine Workers of America and against the other organizations and their officers who hold membership in the committee for industrial organization.

"Because of the serious nature of these charges presented to the executive council by the president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, the council felt obligated to take cognizance of these charges and to set a date for a hearing thereon.

"It therefore decided to hold a hearing on said charges on the third day of August, 1936, beginning at 2:30 p. m., in the executive chamber at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor.

Executive Council's Rules

"This hearing was ordered to be held by the executive council in accordance with the following rules, which it had heretofore adopted pursuant to Article IX, section 8 of the constitution.

"'If any national or international union, chartered by the American Federation of Labor, violates any provisions of the constitution or laws of the American Federation of Labor, or any resolution of the convention, or any proper order of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, so that there is a breach of the contractual obligation assumed by said union in its charter from the American Federation of Labor, and if notice of said breach of its obligations or any violation of the laws and orders of the American Federation of Labor or of its executive council by said union comes to the attention of the executive council, the council shall notify the said union of the information showing it is in default and shall request said union to appear at a given date before the executive council then and there to submit evidence it desires in refutation of said charges. The council shall also hear evidence in support of said charges.

"'After said hearing—or if said union defaults in its appearance after notice and opportunity to be heard—the executive council shall then in executive session determine what steps shall be taken if the said union is held guilty of having breached its contractural obligation in its charter from the American Federation of Labor and the laws and orders of the American Federation of Labor and of its executive council.

"'In the event the council finds said union guilty, the council may take any of the following steps: (a) forgive said breach with or without conditions to be fulfilled by said union; (b) suspend said union from the American Federation of Labor and from enjoying the benefits from said membership for a definite or for an indefinite time; (c) penalize said union for said breach in any other way; or (d) if the actions of said union have been so serious that all relations between it and the American Federation of Labor should be severed, revoke its charter, but only upon instructions from a convention of the American Federation of Labor passed by a two-thirds vote ordering the revocation of said charter.'

Evidence Will Be Heard

"You are, therefore, requested and invited to be present at this special meeting of the executive council, in the executive council chamber at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., at 2:30 p. m., August 3, 1926, for the purpose of making answer to these charges and submitting such evidence as you may desire in refutation of said charges after hearing the evidence submitted in support thereof.

"After said hearing has been held and concluded, and due and proper consideration given the evidence submitted, the council will determine what action will be taken by it pursuant to the above rules.

"By direction of the executive council,

"American Federation of Labor,
"WM. GREEN, President."

Trades Secretary



Charles R. Gurney was again elected as secretary of the Building Trades Council of Alameda county. This is Gurney's tenth year as secretary. The election was held last Tuesday evening in the labor temple.

Electrical Picnic Is A Huge Success

The fourth annual picnic of the bay district electrical workers' unions, comprising nine local unions, was held last Sunday at Oak Grove park, San Jose. Some 1800 members of the various unions attended, according to reports of Gene Gaillac, business manager of Local No. 595 who acted as chairman.

Many valuable electrical awards were given away. The entire day was enjoyed by all and the picnic was declared a huge success.

Gas Station Is Union

Lee Cavanaugh, police commissioner of Alameda, notified the Jaurnal today that his place of business at 2150 Central avenue, Alameda now displays the working card of Filling Station Employes' Union, Local No. 20134.

The best of gasoline and oils are sold at Cavanaugh's, Alameda service station.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

Electrical Firms Appear on Unfair List In Newspaper

Organized Labor In Campaign Against Ansel and Scott-Buttner Electric

Appearing officially in the East Bay Labor Journal on the "We Don't Patronize" list are the names of two electrical contractors and dealers, John Ansel, Alameda and Scott-Buttner of Oakland.

In all fairness to our readers, we feel it our duty to explain the reasons why these two firms appear as listed.

The Ansel Electric company of Alameda was placed on the "unfair" list because the prevailing conditions of the electrical workers' union were not maintained by the company. Mr. Ansel, a former member of the union, has stated, his work is of such a "peculiar type" it would be impossible for him to abide by union rules. To this the electricians' union objects, stating that all contractors doing a similar class of work are operating strictly union and that organized labor does not recognize these so-called "peculiar types" of shops.

The Scott-Buttner Electrical company is in the same position as that of Ansel. While operating union a few years ago, working conditions were deplorable due to violations of union rules. Due to these violations the men were withdrawn from the company and the firm placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

Some of the men returned to work after the company was declared non-union; these men lost their membership in the union and as such there is no possibility of unionizing this company.

The electrical workers' union is on record as a fair-dealing, business organization . . . . happy to organize and do business with anyone in the electrical industry, who will honestly live up to the same wages, hours and working conditions as called for under agreements and observed by union contractors.

Stanley Davis Homes In S. L. Built "Unfair"

Many San Leandro Homes, Stanley Davis, Owner, Built Non-Union

Stanley Davis, owner of the Davis tract in San Leandro, has under construction some 45 four and five room homes; these homes, like J. W. Scammell's are constructed "unfair" to union building trades' mechanics. The homes have been on the official "We Don't Patronize" list for a number of months and union labor once again is asking its members and friends not to patronize Stanley Davis or purchase any of his non-union built homes.

Wages, hours and working conditions of the Building Trades Council are violated on all the Davis homes; union conditions have been refused by Mr. Davis, and the entire construction employs non-union mechanics.

Do not support Stanley Davis; give him the go by when purchasing a home.

Milk Drivers Win One-Day Lockout

Lockout Ends With Better Conditions For Local Union Men

Last Friday morning members of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, Local No. 302, were locked out by the employers here, the lockout lasting the entire day tieing up all milk deliveries in the east bay region.

Drivers were not notified of the lockout until after deliveries were made early in the morning. The men remained at the plants and were willing to make the deliveries if called upon to do so by the employers, but no deliveries were made until Saturday.

Late Friday evening a committee from the union and the milk dealers' association met at the Athens club. The men returned to work Saturday with $170 a month wage and five days off each month. After six months the men will be granted six days off each month; a better wage and condition than before the lockout was declared.

SCAMMELL AND STANLEY DAVIS HOMES ARE NON-UNION BUILT; DO NOT PATRONIZE

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

EAST BAY LABOR JOURNAL

Owned, Controlled and Published Every Friday by Central Labor and Building Trades Councils of Alameda County.
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J. H. QUINN, Editor and Manager — W. C. STEVENS, Advertising Manager

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C. R. GURNEY, Secretary, Building Trades Council.
J. H. QUINN, Building Trades Council.
T. J. ROBERTS, Steam and Operating Engineers' Union No. 507.

THIRD PARTY IN FIELD

Not satisfied with the slowness of the two old parties in recognizing and dealing more effectually with such matters as the financial question, old age pensions, social justice legislation, wealth regulation and other real questions confronting the American people Representative Lempke has stepped into this year's contest as a candidate for president to head a new party to be known as the union party.

That all these problems are real and sooner or later will have to be met and solved may be conceded by all of us. But any movement which leaves labor out of the picture in this day and age is overlooking the most grim reality of all for the simple reason that more people depend on toil of some kind or other as a means of earning their livelihood, than all other groups of people combined.

But even is labor and labor interests were given a much larger place than it is in the new party program the practical question confronting us is: How much foundation exists for the new party to really contribute carrying their program sufficiently ahead to make it worth the while of an honest-to-goodness American citizen to give his time and energy to advancing the new party.

Lempke fought for the Frazier-Lempke bill, which proposed that money should be issued direct to farmers at an extremely low rate of interest. Naturally he and those who fought with him were disappointed when the present congress refused to adopt that bill.

But why take it out on President Roosevelt, who after all is said and done, is not the lawmaking power of the land? His job is to enforce the law. It is congress, which passes the laws that are enacted and if people would pay a whole lot more attention than they do to whom they elect as lawmakers, instead of blaming the chief executive of the nation for what congress fails to do, needed laws would become realities much sooner than they ever are likely to do by attempting to start a new party less than six months before the day set for a presidential election.

There is not enough time left now for any new party to do more than poll a creditable vote next November, but if that vote comes mostly, if not wholly from the most progressive candidate of the two old parties then it might happen that this would shift enough votes in close states from Roosevelt to Lempke to elect Landon and thus leave the advocates of the third party principles farther from realizing what they are striving for than they are right now. To put it differently, every vote shifted from Roosevelt to Lempke would increase Landon's chances of being elected. In other words, a vote for Lempke, who by the way is a republican, by anyone who would rather have Roosevelt than Landon, is equivalent to a vote for Landon, whose chance of being elected may be determined by the number of Roosevelt votes that can be swung to Lempke in those states where the vote is close.

Should such a result take place it would be a misfortune for labor, whose treatment at the hands of Roosevelt has been much fairer and more liberal, than has been accorded labor by any former president, since the days of Lincoln. He may not have done everything that was expected but he has tried to do something against much opposition and his efforts have borne good fruit for labor and for this reason labor is now very generally lined up for his re-election.

What the third party should have done, had they really meant business, would have been to have started early enough to put candidates for congress in every district where the wrong kind of congressmen are misrepresenting our people. But instead they wait till the time for filing for primaries is closed, thus leaving as their only remaining chance, the privilige still open of putting candidates in the field as independents. To have a third party, with nothing but a candidate for president, when the object is to get certain laws and then not have any candidates for lawmakers for that third party that could help make the laws that are really wanted does not look like good sense. It looks like politics intended to help elect Landon, no matter what may be the opinions of those furthering the move. Their intentions may be to advance certain principles but if their sole achievement would be to help elect Landon instead of Roosevelt how would that be any real help in advancing those principles?

If you are acquainted with an unorganized worker it should be your first duty to undertake to convince him he should join the union to which he may be eligible to belong.

To resort to strikes may be a crude way of bringing matters to a head but there are times when it is a mighty effective method of getting results for labor.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL AT ALL TIMES

PLUMBERS' NOTES

E. J. Marios is confined to his home, 1911 Oregon street, Berkeley. Brother Marios has been ill for the past two weeks under the doctor's care. He is improving and the members of Plumbers' Union Local No. 444 hope to see him up and about soon.

* * *

Clair Tellier returned from a six months' stay at Wake Island, where he was employed as plumber on the Pan American Airways station. He says Oakland still looks good to him.

* * *

The University of California and the Oakland board of education are paying $10 per day for plumbers, beginning July 1. Plumbers in Alameda county, by agreement with the employers, are now receiving the $10 per day scale.

* * *

Samuel J. Donohue, business representative of the union, was re-elected as vice president of the Building Trades Council of Alameda county.

* * *

Brother Harry M. Clark received the highest vote and was elected on the organizing committee of the council last Tuesday. Brother Clark has been a delegate to the council for the past several months.

Forty Deputy Sheriffs On Steel Co. Payroll

The presence of forty deputy sheriffs in the seven plants of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel company with the remuneration paid by the company, was admitted by Frank I. Gollmar, sheriff of Allegheny county.

Gollmar evidently expected people to believe his explanation that presence of the deputies in the plants had no connection with possible strikes in the steel industry. "Their authority is limited to company property and they are under my command," he said.

We're "building up to an awful let-down" unless we maintain union wages, shorten hours and buy union label goods.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE

The following persons and firms after a thorough examination into the causes at issue, have been deemed unworthy of the patronage of members of organized labor and their friends.

Bakeries
Luzitania, 10415 E. 14th Street
Nieto Bakery, 1036 D. St., Hayward
Cottage, 939 B Street, Hayward
New Athens, 1651 Seventh Street
Foster's White Lunches
Verzie's Home Bakery, Hayward
Dad's Cookie Co., 414 23rd Ave.

Boot and Shoe Repair Shops
Sears-Roebuck Shoe Repairing Dept.
Gray's Shoe Repairing Shop, 1606 San Pablo Avenue
Zinke's Shoe Repairing Shops

Cleaning and Dyeing Establishments
Mission Cleaners, 3822 Manila St.
Drake Cleaners
Duplex Cleaners
Campanille Cleaners
Club Cleaners
White Front Cleaners

Printing and Newspaper Plants
E. A. Hudson Printing Co., 841 Market Street.
Piedmont Press, 3953 Piedmont
West Coast Printing Co., 467 4th
McKee,Abbott, Hall-White Printing Co., 2041 Livingston Street

Theaters
Lincoln Theater, 1620 7th Street
Moulin Rouge Theater, 485 8th St.

Meats, Ham and Bacon
Morrell Company Meat Products
Storms, 3110 Seminary Ave.
Storms, 8600 Blanche St.
Storms, 645 Bancroft, San Lean.
Corby's Meat Market, 2115 University Avenue, Berkeley
Ruebling Meat Market, 3803 San Pablo Avenue, Emeryville
Kessler's, 6th Street Market
All Oriental Markets

Restaurants and Cafeterias
Bertola's Cafe, 4601 Telegraph Ave.
Hamburger Kings Sandwiches, 2367 San Pablo Ave.
Hanson's Coffee Shop, 5725 E. 14th St.
Yale Coffee Shop, 17th and Telegraph
Tom and Ted's, 1752 Broadway
S. H. Kress Stores
Woolworth's Stores
All White Log Taverns
Dahlke's Cafe, 701 Broadway
Cat & Fiddle Inn, 37 Grand Ave.
Foster's White Lunches
Colonial Cafeteria, 1506 Franklin
Stein Buffet, 1525 Broadway

Miscellaneous
California Cotton Mills.
Central Meat Mkt., Hayward.
Barber Shop, 1515 Franklin St.
Excel Auto Radiator, 1721 Poplar
Shell Oil Company
Alameda Steam Laundry, Alameda
Varsity Barber Shop, 2305 Telegraph Ave., Berkeley.
Holly Sugar Corporation
Santa Cruz Fruit Packing Co.
Barber Shop, 5482 College Ave.
Saturday Evening Post
Ladies Home Journal
Country Gentlemen
Standard Oil Company of Calif.
Wilshire Oil Company
Manhattan-Troy Laundry
All Soar's Food Stores
Leamington Barber Shop
Barber Shop, 435 12th Street
Peerless Stages System
Leed's Shoe Store, 1515 Wash.
Peerless Boiler Shop, 2020 E. 12th
Ray Oil Burner Company
Pioneer Farm Creamery, Berk.
Co-Op Mfg. Co., overalls.
Goldstone Bros., overalls.
Marchant Calculating Machine

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

Roofing
Steiner Bros., Roofing
Guy Tyler, 1502 Cedar St., Berkeley, Calif.
Master Craft Roofing Co.

Plumbing
J. H. Jevons, 1514 University Ave.
Frank J. O'Brien, 1314 Webster
Ambrose Bros., 206 Chumalia, San Leandro
J. A. Fazio, 402 Castro Street
E. O. Dryer, 25 Home Place
M. B. Lubis, 1451 7th Street
Minoggio Bros., 2316 Telegraph Avenue
Knut Nelson, 2534-14th Avenue

Miscellaneous
Scammell Homes, Fruitvale Ave.
Davis Homes, San Leandro.
Foderer Cornice Co.
L. B. Hooker Co.
Harold Childers, 580-58th St.,
Standard Fence Company
Dr. B. M. Stephens, Optometrist, Alameda
Calif. Ornamental Iron & Fence Co.
Frauneder Ornamental Iron Wks.
Parrott Ornamental Iron Works
Electrical Products Company
Marshall Steel Co.—Laundry and Dry Cleaners
San Pablo Coffee Shop, 1915 San Pablo Avenue
Newberry Store, 19th & B'dway.
Grayson's, 13th and Washington
Scott-Buttner Electric, 19 Grand
Ansel Electric. 1401 Park. Ala.

40-Hour Week on Public Works Treaty Adopted by Geneva Labor Conference

Paid Vacations Are Also Endorsed; Shorter Hours for Other Industries Will Be Considered at Future Sessions, J. A. Wilson Declares

The workers' delegates to the twentieth session of the international labor conference, at Geneva, Switzerland, won against strenuous opposition the adoption of conventions for the 40-hour week on public works and paid vacations for the workers in a large number of industries, declares James A. Wilson, executive assistant of the international labor office, in a survey dealing with the results of the conference, which lasted nearly the entire month of June.

Mr. Wilson was formerly a member of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

Although labor was defeated in its demand for immediate affirmative action on shorter hours in the coal, iron and steel, and building and cival engineering industries, considerable impetus to the proposal was given by the decision to convene in the near future separate conferences for each of these industries.

The text of Mr. Wilson's article dealing with the Geneva conference follows:

"Three draft conventions, or international treaties, dealing respectively with the question of vacations with pay, a 40-hour week for public works undertaken or subsidized by governments, and the recruitment of native workers, were adopted by the international labor conference before the close of its twentieth session on June 25. The session opened on June 4.

"Failure to obtain the requisite two-thirds majority vote resulted in the defeat of other conventions providing for a 40-hour week in coal mines, iron and steel works, and the building and civil engineering industry.

Employers Oppose Shorter Hours

"However, despite the opposition of the employers' group, workers' delegates at the conference, with the support of the United States and other governments, succeeded in forcing the adoption of resolutions requesting the governing body of the international organization to convene tripartite technical conferences (i. e., conferences at which governments, employers and workers will be represented) with a view to reaching an understanding as to hours of work in each of these industries.

"It is expected that the governing body will recommend that these conferences be convened early next year; and that, in consequence, the question of reducing hours of work in these industries will again come before the international labor conference at its twenty-second session in Geneva next June.

"The proposed 40-hour week convention for coal mines was defeated by a margin of only four votes. The final vote was 66 for adoption and 37 against. The iron and steel and building and civil engineering industry conventions each lost by a margin of five votes. The vote in the case of the former was 67 to 40 and in the case of the later, 71 to 42.

Many Excluded from Paid Vacations

"The vacations-with-pay convention, adopted by a vote of 95 to 16, applies to persons engaged in industrial and commercial undertakings or establishments. It provides that after one year's continuous service such persons shall be entitled to an annual vacation of at least six working days with pay, and the duration of the vacation shall increase progressively with the length of service. It provides, also, that persons under 16 years of age, including apprentices, shall be entitled to a vacation of at least 12 working days with pay.

"The scope of this convention does not embrace domestic servants, hall porters, or home or agricultural workers. But the conference adopted resolutions urging that the question of vacations with pay for each of these groups be placed on the agenda of next year's conference.

"Maritime workers also are excluded from the scope of this convention, but their status will be dealt with at a special maritime session of the international labor conference, which will be held in Geneva next October.

"The 40-hour week convention for public works was adopted by a vote of 79 to 38. It provides that on such works undertaken or subsidized by governments, the working hours shall not exceed 40 per week, except in the case of necessarily continuous work, where the weekly hours worked may average 42.

Protection for Native Workers

"The convention on the recruitment of native labor, which was adopted by a vote of 123 to 0, is designed to safeguard natives recruited in colonial countries or in other territories having analogous labor conditions. It prescribes a

(Continued on Page 4)

PLACES TO EAT

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NOTES OF LOCAL 209

Attention union men and women:

Thank you for the cooperation laundry wagon drivers' union received by your demand for the paid up card and button. Now let's go to work on the independent driver who refuses to affiliate with the union. A few of the independents remain in the field of competition. Your cooperation in demanding the union card and button from these independents will be appreciated also.

Here's some good news:

Oakland California Towel, Oakland Laundry, Arrow and Ambassador laundries are the only 100 per cent union linen supply houses to date. Give them a boost whenever possible. The California Towel company and the Union Pacific laundry are expected to sign the union agreement before August 5th.

To all automobile mechanics and members of the machinists—for reliable service call the following laundries:

Wilders overall laundry, Bill Wedell, Home overall, Cavanaugh overall, the Oakland overall company. They are 100 per cent union and furnish excellent service.

For further information call the union office, William Wilde, secretary, Pacific building, Oakland.

Job Increase Is Reported For Construction Industry

Employment in the construction industry in New York state advanced for the fourth consecutive month, according to a statement by Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews. The percentage increases from May to June amounted to 11 per cent in employment, 10 per cent in payrolls and 12 per cent in man-hours. The figures were based on reports submitted by 1,463 contractors who report each month to the New York state department of labor division of statistics and information.

Highway contractors increased employment by 38.7 per cent, general building contractors by 7.3 per cent, miscellaneous general contractors by 6.9 per cent and subcontractors by 2.6.

All the political ballyhoo does not amount to as much as the purchase of one union label article.

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Purveyors of best quality MEATS
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WIXSON
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A NEW NAME
A NEW SERVICE
★ Santa Fe Trailways, formerly Santa Fe Trail System, in coordination with Santa Fe Ry., offers not only a new name, but a new service that is more than just bus transportation. Roomy, *lavatory* equipped buses; *Harvey Hotel* rest stops; *fast* schedules; *three full* Harvey meals as low as $1 a day; *low fares* everywhere, Chicago for example, $29.50.
GRAND CANYON ROUTE!
★ 775 Market St., *EXbrook 3121* or 601 Market St., *SUtter 7600*, San Francisco ★ 425 14th St., *HOlliday 5600*; 432 13th St., *HUmboldt 9780*, Oakland, or any Santa Fe Ry. Agt.
THE SANTA FE TRAILWAYS

Chiseling Contractors on the Way Out!

Several months ago in this paper appeared an editorial urging the passage of the Walsh-Healey bill, which was submitted to congress to prevent sweatshop and chiseling industries from obtaining government contracts. It created quite a stir in Washington judging from the results. We surely "started something"!

The American labor movement and particularly the labor unions affiliated with the union label trades department won a significant victory when the Walsh-Healey bill became a law. Congress passed the bill in the waning hours of the last session and the president signed the measure within the last few days.

Under the new law, all firms contracting with the government to provide it with supplies in amounts of $10,000 or more, must agree to conform to certain labor standards and conditions.

A maximum working day of eight hours and a maximum working week of forty hours are required.

The prevailing rate of wages in the locality is established.

The law prevents the employment of child labor.

Provision for factory sanitation, at least equal to that of the state laws, is now required.

The new law abolishes sweatshops, child labor, and homework labor on all supplies which are sold to the government.

Senator Walsh and Representative Healey are to be congratulated on obtaining the passage of this measure on the last day of the session.

We thank all members of congress who supported it.

The American labor movement appreciates the loyal support it received from citizens throughout the nation, who wrote and urged their senators and representatives to vote for it.

A high salaried lobby of manufacturers, sweatshop employers, and crooked chiselers came to Washington in a last effort to kill the measure. They were unable to head it off!

The Walsh-Healey bill is now an act on the federal statutes. It will be a great advantage to those labor unions which have adopted a union label because this emblem is the best guarantee that products are manufactured under the conditions required in the new legislation.

WPA STAFFS WIN SICK LEAVE AND VACATIONS

A memorandum establishing regular vacations and siek leaves for all administrative employes on WPA projects was sent to regional WPA administrators throughout the country by Aubrey Williams, assistant works progress administrator.

Several previous plans to permit these employes to be placed on a regular vacation and sick leave basis have been vetoed by the comptroller general. But the present order has met the approval of the comptroller general and the memorandum was sent out in compliance with it.

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A huge quantity of 69c, 79c and $1.00 quality stockings, priced to draw crowds. Note their features, their more expensive details:
39c
• Semi-Fashioned! • 2-Way Stretch Welt!
• Ringless Knit! • All-Silk Chiffons!
• Medium Service!
They have circular knit, seamed backs, French heel, reinforced doubly at heel, sole and toe. A group of knee length Chiffons with real lastex garter tops included. Sizes 8½ to 10½.
Smart Summer Shades!
Ambertan, Paprika, Mode, Smoke, Townwear, Nuetra, Sundeck
Main Floor

Central Labor Council Minutes

Oakland, Calif., July 27, 1936.

The regular meeting of the Central Labor Council of Alameda county was called to order on the above date at the hour of 8:25 p. m., by President William P. Fee. Delegates were noted as present.

Report of Business Agent—

For the week ending July 27, 1936. Adopted.

Communications —

From the theatrical janitors' union, enclosing check as donation to the milk fund. Filed.

From the steam shovel and dredgemen's union, enclosing copy of agreement covering wages and other conditions of employment recently concluded between dredge owners of California and the organization. Filed for reference.

From the bakery wagon drivers and salesmen's union, calling attention to the fact that the Athens and Olympic bakeries are unfair establishments and requesting the support of labor in the campaign that is now being waged against these firms. Filed and delegates requested to take note.

From the street carmen's union of San Francisco, enclosing donation to the Hudson Lumber company strikers. Filed.

From the paste makers' union, requesting that the West Coast Macaroni company be removed from the official "We Don't Patronize" list. Request ordered complied with.

From the filling station operators, advising that they have withdrawn certain delegates from the council. Noted and filed.

From the American Federation of Government Employees, Lodge No. 233, asking that the council request William Green, president, American Federation of Labor, to ask government officials not to patronize the Remington - Rand corporation in accordance with the provisions of the Walsh-Healy bill, which provides that the government shall not patronize any concern that does not maintain fair labor relations. Request ordered complied with.

From the Oakland typographical union, enclosing contribution towards the support of the California cotton mills strikers. Filed.

From the Retail Clerks, No. 47, requesting that the shoe firm of Charles Kushin's company, 1915 Broadway, be placed on the official "We Don't Patronize" list. Referred to the executive committee.

From the Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees, Division No. 192, expressing the disapproval of their organization regarding the recent action of the council in refusing the privilege of the floor to an international officer affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Noted and filed.

From the Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 70, protesting the action of the council in refusing the privilege of the floor to a representative of the international association of machinists. Noted and filed.

From the following organizations naming their labor day committee: Retail Clerks, No. 47, printing pressmen and theatrical janitors. Filed.

Bills—

Bills were referred to the trustees and paid on their recommendation.

Reports of Committees—

The report of the executive committee was then submitted and concurred in.

Proposed New Relief Set-up—

A report was made regarding the proposed new relief set-up and the information was given that copies of the minutes of the meeting considering same will be available within a short time. The report was received as progress.

Brutalities of Deputy Sheriffs—

This committee made an extended report and the information was also given that certain organizations affiliated with the council has applied for injunctive relief from the local anti-picketing ordinance. Motion was then made that the report be adopted. An amendment was then made that the report be received and that all local unions be requested to join with those organizations seeking injunctive relief from Oakland's anti-picketing ordinance. An amendment to the amendment was then made as follows: that the Central Labor Council endorse the action of those organizations who applied for a writ of injunction and that the council assist in financing the same. After discussion the following substitute motion to the whole was presented: that the matter of financing the present injunction proceedings be referred to the committee of the Building Trades Council and the Central Labor Council who are acting as the committee for the purpose of securing the repeal of all anti-picketing ordinances. The substitute was adopted.

Criminal Syndicalism Committee—

Information was given at this time regarding the fact that an extension of time has been given to secure signatures for the repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism act and the need of a determined effort to secure more signatures was stressed. The report was received.

Hudson Lumber Company Committee—

A report on the strike situation at the Hudson Lumber company and the activity of the council's committee on this matter.

Obligation of Delegates—

Delegates were then given the obligation of membership by the chairman.

Nomination of Officers—

Nomination of officers for the ensuing term was then completed. Motion was then made that the hour of nine o'clock next Monday evening, August 3, 1936, be set aside for the election of officers. The motion was adopted.

Approval of Minutes—

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as published in the East Bay Labor Journal.

Unfinished Business—

A motion was then made regarding a matter concerning the campaign against the Hudson Lumber company which the chairman ordered referred to the committee handling this matter.

New Business—

The following motion was then made: that the secretary of the council arrange for an appropriate "Free Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings" float for the coming labor day parade. An amendment was then made that the subject matter be referred to the labor day committee. A standing vote on the amendment resulted as follows: fifty-two voting in the affirmative and thirty-eight voting in the negative. Chairman then declared the amendment adopted.

Motion was then made and adopted that the council request the board of supervisors of Alameda county to take the anti-picketing ordinances off the statute books of the county.

A report was then made by the delegate representing the milk wagon drivers union regarding the successful conclusion of their agreement following a lockout of their members by the local milk dealers.

Adjournment—

The council then adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. A. SPOONER, Secretary.

P. S.—Attention Delegates

Please be advised that at the hour of nine o'clock next Monday evening, August 3, 1936, has been set aside as a special order of business for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing term and you are respectfully urged to be present and participate in the selection of the officials for said period.

Fraternally yours,
WM. A. SPOONER, Secretary.

Rail Executives Fight Power Reverse Gears

The association of American railroads filed a long brief asking the interstate commerce commission to dismiss proceedings brought by the brotherhood of locomotive engineers, firemen and enginemen to require the installation of power reverse gears on locomotives as a substitute for hand-operated gears.

A reverse gear is a mechanism by which the engineer can operate the gears so as to move a locomotive in either direction. The hand gear is manually operated, while the power gear is operated by air pressure.

The railroad employes concerned claim that power reverse wears would bring amout increased safety in the operation of locomotives.

The brief filed by the railroad association admits that "accidents to men in the locomotive cab involving movements of the levers are more common with hand gears than with power gears," but undertakes to modify the results of the accident hazard with the statement that "such accidents are seldom severe and are, with negligible exceptions, if any, not the result of any fault or quality which can be remedied only by the elimination of the hand gear." The association also contends that accidents to men working around locomotives are more common when locomotives are equipped with power gears.

Become union-minded and label-conscious.

Continued Curse Of Unemployment

Jobless Army Has Ranged From Over 15,000,000 in 1933 to 11,259,000 In May, 1936

The persistent tragedy of unemployment to which millions of working men and women in the United States are consigned by the failure of employers to reduce hours in order to provide employment for all of those willing and able to work and increase the immense buying power of the masses by raising wages is trenchantly revealed in the current estimate issued by the American Federation of Labor covering unemployment from January, 1933, to May, 1936.

The statistics are compiled from records of the United States government. They show that those who own and control American industry, and thereby employment opportunities for the workers, are largely responsible for a jobless army ranging from a high of 15,653,000 in March, 1933, to a low of 11,259,000 in May, 1936.

This calamity of continued unemployment for millions of able-bodied persons, coupled with the onward march of business recovery to the point where industrial leaders frequently state that the depression which struck the country in 1929 is over, is doubly tragic because the suffering imposed on jobless adults includes their families, thus adding many millions of dependents to the distress decreed by industrial overlords who declare that large profits for the owners of industry must take preference over employment and wages for the jobless millions.

Following is the American Federation of Labor estimate of employment by months from January, 1933, to May, 1936.

1933	
January	15,166,000
February	15,319,000
March	15,653,000
April	15,125,000
May	14,615,000
June	13,843,000
July	13,458,000
August	12,662,000
September	11,854,000
October	11,842,000
November	12,374,000
December	12,760,000
1934	
January	13,382,000
February	12,964,000
March	12,420,000
April	12,004,000
May	11,771,000
June	11,714,000
July	12,222,000
August	12,362,000
September	12,429,000
October	12,213,000
November	12,581,000
December	12,359,000
1935	
January	13,058,000
February	12,764,000
March	12,608,000
May	12,382,000
June	12,389,000
July	12,219,000
August	12,219,000
September	11,789,000
October	11,449,000
November	11,483,000
December	11,397,000
1936	
January	12,646,000
February	12,570,000
March	12,183,000
April	**11,503,000
May	*11,259,000

**Revised. *Preliminary.

CARMEN'S UNION NOTES

By O. A. ROWAN

In a collision with a Southern Pacific train at Stanford and San Pablo avenues, J. E. McDowell, the operator of the street car was instantly killed.

* * *

Brother McDowell was a member of division 192 for a great many years. Originally attached to the eastern division, the deceased has recently been employed at central.

* * *

Well known and well liked by all who knew him, the deceased will be missed by his family, friends and patrons. A native of San Benito county, Brother McDowell had been a resident of the east bay for over thirty years.

* * *

The funeral services were held at the Grant D. Miller's undertaking parlors, on E. 14th street. The interment was made at the California crematorium on Piedmont avenue. The pallbearers were, J. Halloran, G. Durand, B. Bowbeer, H. Thrasher, R. Thomas, G. Collingwood.

* * *

J. Rofferty, after an illness of some weeks is now back at work. William Camier, who recently was hit by an automobile, has returned to work.

* * *

George Humphreys, who has been out of service since last September, left for Shasta Springs to try the waters. Humphreys may be contacted by writing the post office at Dunsmuir.

* * *

A. J. Leslie, who recently was operated upon for tonsils and sinus is now ready for work. Leslie has been out of service for some 12 months.

* * *

Brother G. Clark, operator at Tower 1, may be seen taking exercise occasionally. Clark recently had an operation for removal of his appendix.

* * *

Others on the sick list are G. W. Gleason, J. L. Rice, J. Briner, and William Johnson.

* * *

Purchasing a new Dodge, T. J. Kelly, accompanied by his wife and family has taken a trip to Canada.

* * *

Charley Odell, fully recovered from his operation, is expected to return to work at any time.

Your merchant will not carry union label goods unless you demand them.

AUXILIARY NOTES

HOW THE WOMEN ARE HELPING THROUGH THEIR ORGANIZATIONS

Carpenters' Auxiliary No. 160

A delightful luncheon was given by Mrs. Erma Jenkins in honor of Sister Silvers of Arizona who is vacationing in the east bay. Sister Silvers is one of our old members and the life of the party wherever she goes. We are looking forward to having her back with us again soon.

Sister Rogers was also a guest of honor, having returned from Idaho where she and Brother Rogers were visiting relatives.

The luncheon was served on Sister Jenkins' lawn, and everyone present enjoyed the beautiful surroundings and ideal weather. Dutch whist was played, with Mrs. Silvers winning high honors, and Mrs. Shumake awarded the consolation.

Two of our former members were guests, Mrs. Hilton and Mrs. Jennings, who we hope to have back in the auxiliary soon.

Sisters, we wish to impress on your minds to attend the next meeting, Tuesday, August 4th at Carpenters' hall. We have many things to discuss and the meeting will start promptly at 1:30. Refreshments will be served.

Remember this and bear in mind,
To look for the union label,
and you'll find
Better workmanship and wages
Unionism through the ages.

BETTY SHUMAKE, Press. Cor.

Notes of Ladies' Auxiliary to I. A. of M. No. 97

Three tables of whist were played after the meeting and enjoyed by all. Sister Valentine and Mr. Chris Dixon had tied scores, with Sister Valentine winning the cut.

Sisters, the next social will be in the form of a combination bridge and whist at the home of Vice President Metteer, 1610 Excelsior avenue, Oakland, August 4th. Desert will be served promptly at 1 p. m., after which the game will be enjoyed; score cards, 35c.

Sympathy is extended to Brother and Sister Stall in their recent bereavement. Brother Stall's father was killed in an accident.

The following sisters were reported on the sick list: Sisters McKinsey and Jennie Davis and Sister Rena Bosworth, who has suffered a relapse. We hope all are much improved.

Sister Rose Rogers, who retired as noble grand of the Rebecca lodge of Richmond, was the recipient of beautiful flowers and many lovely gifts.

Brother Clements and Sister Elsie, spent the week-end on the Sacramento river. They report a bass dinner Saturday, but Sunday the catch was not so good. Better luck next time.

Watch for more news from the social committee and work on the tickets for the cake pans.

INEZ THORBURN, Press Cor.

Culinary Workers' Notes

Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses' Union, Local No. 31, is breaking all-time records this year with a membership of well over 1,200 in good standing at the present time; about 80 new members being initiated each month.

* * *

Business Representatives Sullivan and Beshears are working hard to bring the membership of the union up to 1,500 before November. With the support of all other crafts in the east bay district the 1,500 mark will be easily reached by November, the business representatives predict.

* * *

Two delegates to the national convention were elected recently by the union. Constance Maginis and Art Kelley will attend the convention to be held in Rochester, N. Y. Al Sullivan and Alecia Miller were elected to attend the state convention at Eureka in September.

* * *

New houses that signed the agreement are: Kitchen Inn, 3116 E. 14th street; Calente cafe, 1338 E. 12th street; Piermonte cafe, 23rd avenue and E. 14th street; Union cafe, 2131 West street; Grant Hotel Coffee shop, 2334 E. 14th street; Broadway club, 2829 Broadway; Aurora cafe, 1008 23rd avenue; Kelley's restaurant, 4001 E. 14th street; Telegraph lunch, 4915 Telegraph avenue; Tiny's Waffle parlor, 13th and Broadway; Peterson's buffet, 321 E. 8th street; Clark's buffet, Park boulevard; A and B tavern, 353 12th street; High street lunch, E. 12th street at High; Graces kitchen, Atlantic at Pine and Lucas cafe, 2nd and Franklin streets.

* * *

Brother Miller, a member of the hall committee, reports progress in so far as the new labor temple is concerned. The final meeting of the the board will be held next week when definite plans will be submitted to all unions for their approval.

* * *

Local No. 31 is still having trouble with Bertolas cafe, 4601 Telegraph avenue. Both owners of this cafe are ex-members of the union and lived under decent union conditions when employed as union men, but since going into busines they have forgotten their obligation to the union and are now operating strictly "unfair."

* * *

Make sure the union house card is on display before entering a restaurant or cafe—if it is not in plain sight, don't patronize.

Unemployment Insurance In Effect in Wisconsin

With continued attacks made by subversives on the principle of unemployment insurance given tangible form in the federal social security law enacted by congress last year, it is interesting to note that unemployment insurance legislation went into effect in Wisconsin the forepart of July without any of the disruptive effects on business in that state which would have naturally resulted in the lamentations of the reactionary Jeremiahs had any legitimate basis.

The Wisconsin law affects approximately 3,000 employers and brings under its scope 400,000 workers, who are eligible for benefits if they lost their jobs and earn an average of $1,500 a year or less.

Other states have placed unemployment insurance laws on their statute books since the enactment of the federal law, but none of the benefits prescribed are payable to the jobless until next year or later. The benefits under the Wisconsin law became effective the first of July and gives that state the honor of being the first one with unemployment compensation legislation in complete operation.

The Wisconsin law was enacted in 1931, but because of the business depression the 2 per cent payroll tax levied upon employers did not begin until 1934. These assessments, segregated in separate reserve accounts, now total $12,000,000. It is from this fund that jobless workers will be compensated.

The minimum employment benefit is $5 a week. The minimum is increased to $10 for those whose full-time pay is $25 a week; to $12.50 for an average pay of $25 to $30 a week, and to $15, the highest rate, for workers who normally are paid $30 a week.

The duration of the unemployment compensation depends on how long an employe has worked for his employer after the probationary service period prescribed by the law has expired.

Unemployment insurance has been advocated by the American Federation of Labor for a number of years. The operation of the Wisconsin law will be watched with considerable interest by organized labor and other progressive movements.

Los Angeles is the largest city in area in the United States—442.5 square miles (one-third the size of Rhode Island). It ranks as the fifth city in the country, its population in the census of 1930 being 1,231,730.

RAIL PENSIONS DESPITE JUDICIAL VETO OF JUDGE

It is quite generally believed that the action of Justice Jennings Bailey of the District of Columbia supreme court in handing down a decision that the railroad retirement act of 1935 was unconstitutional, and his injunction prohibiting government officials from instituting proceedings designed to collect from the railroads the 3½ per cent payroll tax which the measure prescribed, definitely barred payment of railroad pensions pending action of the higher courts on Justice Bailey's edict. The act also required the railroads to deduct 3½ per cent of the wages paid railroad employes. Justice Bailey's decision held that the tax act was unconstitutional, but did not invalidate the retirement act setting up the pension system.

Without taking into consideration judicial action on the two pension bills the last congress appropriated $46,685,000 for pension payment on the theory that the taxes levied on the carriers and railroad employes would eventually come into the United States treasury.

Under this appropriation the railroad retirement board declared that it will proceed to pay the pensions authorized by the retirement act as long as the appropriation holds out.

About 4,000 railroad workers are immediately eligible for benefits and an additional 20,000 have filed applications but have not yet fulfilled all conditions necessary for receiving the pensions.

The retirement board says that initiation of the rail pension disbursements marked the first operation in the United States of a governmental old-age retirement system for other persons than employes of the government.

As a starter the board certified 18 annuities ranging from $13.55 to $91.04 a month. The pensions are available for railroad workers who are 65 years of age or who have served 30 years or longer. They are based on length of service and rates of compensation.

The largest of the first 18 annuities went to Thomas Biddle Strain, 73 years old, of Johnson City, Tenn., who has been employed on various railroads for 54 years. His monthly check carries the generous social security figure of $91.04. He was retired on the East Tennessee & Western North Carolina railroad.

Murray W. Latimer, chairman of the railroad retirement board, said the first pension payments "have great historical significance, not only to railroad workers but to workers of all sorts in America," because "they forecast what is in store for 26,000,000 to 30,000,000 American working men and women for whom somewhat similar annuities begin to accrue January 1, 1937, under the social security act."

Union workers spend approximately 140 million dollars a week. Just think what would happen if every one demanded union made goods and union services!

A Stadium for Oakland.

Committee for Industrial Organization Challenges American Fed. of Labor

Officials of Twelve Unions Refuse to Appear Before Executive Council in Answer to Frey's Charges of Dual Organization Activities

The committee for industrial organization, headed by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, refused to appear before the executive council of the American Federation of Labor on August 3 to answer charges of having established a duel organization, "fomenting insurrection" within the American Federation of Labor, and with rebelling "against the administrative organization policies adopted by a majority vote" of the delegates at the 1935 convention of the federation. The charges were filed with the council by John P. Frey, president of the A. F. of L. metal trades department.

The decision of the C. I. O. to challenge the authority of the executive council was announced in a letter sent by Mr. Lewis to Mr. Green following a meeting of the committee in Washington, D. C. Lewis said the letter was sent "by order of the committee for industrial organization."

Mr. Green issued the following statement commenting on the C. I. O. communication:

"As an answer to the invitation of the executive council to meet with it on August 3rd for the purpose of making reply to charges filed by John P. Frey, president of the metal trades department, the officers of the organizations affiliated with the committee for industrial organization stated that:

" 'The committee for industrial organization declines to submit to the jurisdiction of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.'

"This statement is accepted as a refusal to meet with the executive council of the American Federation of Labor on August 3rd.

"The answer filed can more appropriately be interpreted as a speech for propaganda purposes rather than a direct reply to the invitation of the executive council to meet and answer the charges filed.

"The right and power of the executive council to act in the premises and to deal with an emergency such as never before existed within the federation of labor, will be passed upon and determined by the executive council before any official decision is rendered."

Just so long as one American worker is out of a job, union-earned money spent for union-made goods, will increase his chances of obtaining work.

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"SUZY"
And
ROSS ALEXANER
BEVERLY ROBERTS
In
"HOT MONEY"
OAKLAND
Week Starting Saturday, Aug. 1
JOE E. BROWN
In
"Earthworm Tractors"
And
HENRY FONDA
PAT PATTERSON
In
"The Spendthrift"
ORPHEUM
Week Starting Saturday, Aug. 1
SHIRLEY TEMPLE
In
"Poor Little Rich Girl"
And
THE JONES FAMILY
In
"Bringing Up Father"

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MURPHEY
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Superior Judge
COUNTY OF ALAMEDA
Primary Election, August 25
Endorsed by Alameda County Bar Association
NO. 4 ON THE BALLOT


RE-ELECT
LINCOLN S. CHURCH
(INCUMBENT)
Judge of the Superior Court
ALAMEDA COUNTY
(NO. 3 ON THE BALLOT)
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Elect Him at the Primary Aug. 25

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40-Hour Week on Public Works Treaty Adopted by Geneva Labor Conference

(Continued from Page 2)

series of measures for eliminating abuses that now exist.

"Immediately after adopting this convention, the conference adopted a complimentary recommendation providing for the improvement of living conditions of native workers and their families, and enunciating the principle that the aim in view must be progressive elimination of the recruitment of native labor and the substitution of voluntary services.

Butler Is Optimistic on Hours

"The conventions adopted by this year's conference will now be submitted for ratification to the 62 states having membership in the international labor organization.

"Keen disappointment at the failure of the conference to adopt 40-hour week conventions for coal mines, iron and steel workers and the building and civil engineering industry was expressed by workers' delegates to the conference.

"But Harold B. Butler, director of the international labor office, in his closing address to the conference, declared that he was inclined to take a 'much less pessimistic view' than some of those that had been uttered.

"'I think it is necessary to see the question in its true perspective,' he explained. 'If my historical recollection is correct the demand for a 48-hour week was first launched in 1848. It was first effectively realized in 1918—70 years afterwards.

"'The question of the 40-hour week was first launched by the workers' group at this conference in 1931. We have now, in five years time, reached a point at which the 40-hour week is already in operation either wholly or over the greater part of no less than six countries which the members of this organization. I think that is remarkable progress in so short a time, and I have very little doubt in my own mind that the convention of principle (forty-hour week convention, 1935) which was adopted last year, although it has not yet been ratified by a single country, has contributed substantially to that result.'

Unemployment Inquiry

"The conference, just before it closed, adopted a number of resolutions, among them one submitted by John G. Winant and Miss Frieda Miller, United States government delegates, requesting the government body of the international labor office to instruct the office to proceed with its systematic studies of unemployment, and especially to inquire into the effects of technological progress upon employment and to indicate the different measures used or proposed that might be worth undertaking nationally or internationally in order to assure the security of workers."

HOME OWNERS RESCUED

The new deal advanced $3,092,870,784 to 1,021,817 distressed home owners, to enable them to keep roofs over their heads, the Home Owners' Loan corporation disclosed this week, in a final report of its refinancing operations, which ended June 13.



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Wage and Hour Law for Government Contracts Goes Into Effect Sept. 28

Secretary Perkins Announces Regulations, Under Walsh-Healey Bill, Designed to Establish Fair Labor Conditions on Work Performed for the United States

The Walsh-Healey act imposing wage and hour restrictions and other definite labor standards on firms contracting with the government will go into effect on September 28, according to an announcement by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, who will administer the measure. The announcement followed conferences held by Miss Perkins with representatives labor leaders, industrialists and procurement officers of the government.

The new law stipulates that manufacturers or dealers who bid on government contracts must agree to establish an eight-hour day and 40-hour work week, stop using convict and child labor and provide sanitary and safe working conditions.

The law also requires that contractors shall pay not less than the minimum wages prevailing in the locality as determined by the secretary of labor.

In view of the fact that the entire organized labor movement backed the law in its course through congress and outstanding anti-union employers' associations bitterly fought it, the statement of Miss Perkins relative to the enforcement of the measure is of great importance.

Sweatshop Goods Banned

"Contracts awarded pursuant to invitations for bids on and after September 28 will be based on proposals containing the stipulations required by the act," she said. "These include a representation by the contractor that he is a manufacturer or regular dealer with respect to the subject matter of the contract, that employes engaged in work under the contract will not be employed for longer than eight hours a day or 40 hours a week, that convict labor and child labor will not be used and that no part of the contract will be performed, nor the material furnished or manufactured under working conditions which are insanitary or hazardous. The law fundamentally is designed to prevent the purchase of sweatshop goods by the government.

Minimum Prevailing Wage Procedure

"Under the provisions of the act the secretary of labor has been directed to ascertain minimum wages prevailing in the locality in industries or groups of industries performed in government contract work. **These determinations will be made only after public hearings at which all interested parties in particular industries or groups of industries will be given notice and opportunity to attend and present evidence.** No decision will be made with respect to the geographic differentials until after evidence has been received at such hearings. The department of labor will not arbitrarily adopt the minimum wage provisions once contained in the codes without inquiry into present conditions.

Applies to All Industries

"After a finding in regard to minimum wage has been made for a particular industry all members of that industry bidding for future government contracts must also agree to conform to the minimum wage standards thus established. These findings will be made available to prospective bidders by the purchasing officers of the government so that all persons interested in a particular contract will have notice of their minimum wage obligations before submitting their estimates. Since it will not be possible to hold hearings for many industries simultaneously, it will be several months before minimum wages have been ascertained in every industry.

"Until an applicable determination has been made by the secretary of labor members of that industry bidding for a government contract will be required to conform only with the other labor provisions in the act. As a matter of practice the first industries which will be studied with a view to fixing the minimum wage will be those in which the minimum wages are known by practical experience to be below a decent standard of living. The minimum wages will not be fixed arbitrarily or capriciously but only after careful investigation and study of the evidence.

Curbs Wage Slashers and Bid-Peddling

"The purpose of the wage provisions is to prevent substandard firms which make a practice of cutting wages below the prevailing standards and thereby securing an unfair advantage in labor costs from underbidding firms whose labor standards conform to a sound standard of general practice. **They are aimed to put an end to the practice of bid-peddling on government contract work—a practice which has permitted brokers to sublet portions of government contracts to substandard factories or sweatshops at prices which enable the principal contractor to make sizeable profits without doing the work or maintaining the stock.**

"The restriction of federal business to regular dealers and manufacturers in the goods to be supplied does not mean, however, that bidders may not deal with legitimate subcontractors. Bona fide manufacturers or their agents will suffer no interference but will, of course, be required to have regular and reliable sources of supply.

Safe and Sanitary Work Conditions

"It is not believed that the provisions prohibiting any part of the contract being performed under unsafe or insanitary surroundings will place too great a burden on principal contractors. The government will co-operate in correcting conditions and will follow the precedure now used under the existing requirement that all contractors should buy American - produced goods only. It is assumed that all reputable contractors deal with equally reputable subcontractors.

Lowest Bidder Rule Ended

"It is also believed that more firms over a wider area will be able to compete for government

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American Recreation Groups Not Represented at Berlin Congress

Labor Chest Cites Workers Indignation at Hitler's Attempt to Use World Meeting for Nazi Propaganda

America will not be officially represented at the forthcoming world congress for vacations and recreation in Berlin, it was stated at the headquarters of the labor chest for the relief and liberation of workers in Europe, 3 West Sixteenth street, New York, N. Y. Neither the national recreation association or any other American organization engaged in the promotion of recreational activities will have official delegates at the Nazi-dominated congress, it was added.

The labor chest is organized and maintained by the American Federation of Labor. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., is president of the chest; Matthew Woll, third vice-president of the A. F. of L., is chairman, and David Dubinsky, president of the international ladies' garment workers' union, is treasurer. The executive committee is composed of labor leaders and heads of international unions.

About five months ago, officers of the labor chest pointed out that they were informed by the international federation of trade unions and the international transport workers' federation that the Nazi labor front planned to turn the forthcoming world congress into a huge demonstration for Nazism. The national recreation association was to represent America at the congress, the Nazis announced.

Matthew Woll, chairman of the labor chest, immediately called the attention of the officers of the national recreation association to the Nazi maneuvers and protested on behalf of American labor against any contemplated participation in the congress. Howard Braucher, secretary of the national recreation association, stated explicitly in his answering letter:

"Individuals who go from the United States to the second international congress will go as individuals and not as representing the national recreation association. . . . Each individual who goes to the congress will go on his own initiative and not as representing the national recreation association."

The announcement that Gustavus T. Kirby, American Olympic official, will report to the congress on recreational facilities and sports in America met with sharp criticism. Labor circles characterized it as a "gratuitous attempt on Mr. Kirby's part to give the Nazis and their high - pressure Olympics propaganda a further boost."

business than was the case prior to the enactment of the new law. Under the statute which compelled the government to deal with the lowest bidder regardless of his labor practices, the manufacturer who maintained decent labor conditions was at a disadvantage. Under this act a premiuim is no longer placed upon the exploitation of labor.

Advance Notice to Contractors

"Shortly before September 28 the department of labor will promulgate regulations, in the draft of which the principal contracting agencies of the government will participate. These regulations will provide uniform procedure so that there will be no delay in the normal procurement activities or other departments but will enable both the contracting officer and prospective contractors to know in advance their respective obligations under the act. The prevailing wage provisions will not produce delay since no wage stipulation is required until the applicable minimum wages have been ascertained by the secretary of labor for a given industry or group of industries. Until this factor has been determined and furnished to the various departments it will not be necessary for the contracting officer to consider this phase of the act.

Shorter Hours Will No Burden Industry

"It is not expected that the eight-hour day and 40-hour week provisions will create any undue burden. There are very few industries today which generally exceed these limits. Under the authority of the secretary of labor to allow reasonable limitations, variations, tolerances and exemptions, the regulations may provide for overtime subject to the payment of the overtime rates prescribed by the act. As these will be the same for every employer bidding on a specific contract or class of contracts, all bidders will be put on equal footing in this respect. In fixing the amount of the overtime rate the department will give consideration to conditions in continuous process industries or industries of an extra hazardous nature, seasonal peak production periods, flat weekly or monthly wage scales. The same consideration will be given to emergency conditions.

"Open Market" Provision Explained

"Many inquiries have been received with respect to floor warehouse and yard stocks. The regulations will probably provide for the purchase of floor stocks without going behind the actual and bona fide seller, when such stocks are in the dealer's possession when he submits this bid. **The government will not permit goods manufactured specifically for a government contract, however, to become warehouse or floor stocks in order to evade the purposes of this act.** The clause relating to goods purchasable in open market indicates that congress intended to keep in effect present statutes permitting contracting officers to make purchases in the open market without advertising under certain conditions and also intended that the existing limitations upon such purchases should not be affected by this act.

Administrative Procedure Outlined

"For the purpose of carrying out the act—setting the minimum wage, making rules and regulations for the application and exemption of other sections and providing for variations over exemptions—the secretary of labor will establish a special administrative unit in the department. The secretary will establish a board to act on all the quasi-judicial matters and regulatory matters. This board will hold hearings and adopt rules and regulations for the limitation and conduct of its own functions. The studies, investigations and exemptions necessary for the information of the board before action will be made by the regular existing divisions of the department where possible and presented to the board with recommendations by the chief examiner, who will be the principal administrative officer.

Workers and Employers Represented

"The secretary will appoint a panel of consultants consisting of industrialists and labor representatives who are familiar with each of the principal industries for which rules, wages and variations are to be made.

"When a particular industry is under consultation the chief examiner will draw from the panel for consultation the industrialist and the labor representative familiar with that industry and may also join with them in consultation the purchasing agent of the government. Consultation with the members of the panel will also be available to the secretary and to the board.

"The act will be administered with scrupulous attention to the necessity of open records of action, public hearings and recorded analysis of the reasons and limitations of each discretionary action. The rights of manufacturers and contractors will be thoroughly respected and their co-operation invited.

"The benefits to the workers of the country involved in the studies of a maximum of 40 hours per week, the prohibition of child labor and insanitary conditions, and the minimum wage as a peg against the tendency of wages to fall below the level of a decent standard of living, will all be carefully safeguarded and developed.

"Constructive and positive methods will be adopted.

The union label will do what the NRA tried to do.

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Patronize only barber shops displaying this card.



When you patronize a union cafe you are sure of high class service and food.

Be sure the man that does your plumbing or steamfitting job carries a union card.

Carmen's Union, Division No. 192

Co-Operative Consumers Are Listed at 3,000,000

The current issue of "Time" magazine in a study on consumer co-operatives in the United States declares that these organizations have 3,000,000 members with annual sales totalling $400,000,000.

The survey shows that one-eighth of all American farm supplies are sold through co-operatives, the sales volume having doubled from $129,000,000,000 in 1929 to $250,000,000 in 1934.

Classified Directory

Organized Labors' Greatest Factor Is Its Purchasing Power, Deal Only With Firms Fair and Friendly to Organized Labor and Those Who So Declare Themselves.

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